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(54) Title: FISH FEED COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition which comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.

Fish Feed Compositions

This invention relates to a composition for use in  
5 feeding fish, in particular pre-adult stage fish,  
especially marine fish larvae and particularly larvae of  
flatfish, e.g. halibut fry.

Marine fish larvae in aquaculture are normally fed  
with live feed, in particular rotifers (*Bachionus*  
10 *plicatilis*) and *Artemia* (brine shrimp), during the first  
4 to 6 weeks of exogenous feeding.

Artemia for use in aquaculture may be obtained  
commercially in the dormant egg or cyst form (e.g. from  
Wudi County Haotian Artemia Cysts Co., Ltd of Wudi  
15 County, Shandong, China). These may be hatched in  
aqueous saline (e.g. filtered sea water) and within 18  
to 48 hours produce the live baby shrimp or nauplius  
form which is used as fish feed. The Artemia comprise  
about 48% protein and 18% lipid and thus are generally  
20 considered to be an excellent nutrient for fish,  
including shellfish, in aquaculture.

Nonetheless, fish larvae fed on rotifers and  
Artemia have a tendency towards developmental errors in  
pigmentation and metamorphosis, e.g. incomplete eye  
25 migration in flatfish. To some extent this problem has  
been addressed by enriching rotifer/Artemia feeds with  
marine fish oils (e.g. cod liver oil) prior to  
distributing the feed to the larvae.

The marine fish oils used in this regard are  
30 generally triacylglycerols, i.e. triglycerides, and  
contain a proportion of C<sub>20</sub> and C<sub>22</sub> omega-3 fatty acid  
(i.e. eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA - C20:5n-3) and  
decosahexaenoic acid (DHA - C22:6n-3)) residues.

We have now surprisingly found that developmental  
35 errors in fish larvae growth can be reduced and  
survival, growth and feed utilization can be improved by  
supplementing the live feed with an acylglycerol

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composition which contains mono and/or diacylglycerols having C<sub>20</sub> and/or C<sub>22</sub> omega-3 fatty acid residues.

This supplementation may be achieved by allowing the live feed to consume the acylglycerol composition.

5 In effect therefore the live feed then serves in part as a food source for the fish larvae and in part as a carrier for delivering the acylglycerol composition. Simply administering the acylglycerol composition to the fish larvae, e.g. as an emulsion, would result in little if any being consumed by the fish larvae.

10 Thus viewed from one aspect the invention provides a fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition which comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, e.g. as at least 5% wt of the total acylglycerol content, especially at least 10% wt, more preferably at least 30% wt, particularly at least 45% wt, for example up to 100% wt.

15 20 Viewed from a further aspect the invention also provides a process for the preparation of fish feed, said process comprising contacting an acylglycerol composition and a live feed component, characterized in that said acylglycerol composition comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, e.g. as at least 10% wt of the total acylglycerol content, especially at least 20% wt, more preferably at least 30% wt, particularly at least 45% wt, for example up to 100% wt.

25 30 The acylglycerol fed to the live feed component may be a monoacylglycerol, a diacylglycerol, a mixture of mono- and diacylglycerols, a mixture of mono- and triacylglycerols, a mixture of di- and triacylglycerols or a mixture of mono-, di- and triacylglycerols.

35 Preferably it comprises at least mono and diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues, e.g.

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containing at least 30% wt, more preferably at least 40% wt, especially at least 50% wt, more especially at least 55% wt of EPA and/or DHA based on the total fatty acid content. Especially preferably at least 25% wt of the  
5 EPA, DHA or EPA and DHA residues are present in mono- or diacylglycerols, more especially at least 50% wt. In an especially preferred aspect, the acylglycerol composition also contains acylglycerols having arachidonic acid (AA) residues, preferably in mono  
10 and/or diacylglycerols.

Where the, EPA or DHA is present in a monoacylglycerol, no other fatty acid residue will be present in the compound. Where however they are present in di- or triacylglycerols, one or two further fatty acid residues will be present. These will preferably be  
15 C<sub>16-24</sub> omega-3 or omega-6 acids, especially EPA, DHA or arachidonic acid, i.e. the acylglycerol composition preferably contains diacylglycerol compounds having two EPA or DHA residues, one DHA and one EPA residue, one  
20 EPA and one AA residue, or one DHA and one AA residue. Diacylglycerol containing two AA residues and/or monoacylglycerol containing one AA residue may also conveniently be present in the composition. Where the composition also contains triacylglycerols, at least  
25 some of these will preferably contain EPA, DHA and/or AA residues.

The DHA content of the acylglycerol composition (relative to total fatty acid content) is preferably at least 10% wt, more preferably at least 20% wt,  
30 particularly at least 30% wt, especially at least 45% wt, e.g. up to 100% wt. The EPA content (where EPA is present) is preferably at least 10% wt, more preferably at least 15% wt, e.g. up to 50% wt.

Acylglycerols containing omega-3 acids of marine origin are available commercially, e.g. as EPAX oils from Pronova Biocare of Norway (see [www.pronova.com](http://www.pronova.com)). Examples of available EPAX oils include EPAX 2050 TG

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(which has an eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) content of about 20% wt and a docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) content of about 50% wt and a high mono and diacylglycerol content), EPAX 0626 TG (which has an EPA content of about 6% wt and a DHA content of about 25% wt), EPAX 3000 TG (which has an EPA content of 16-20% wt and a DHA content of 11-13% wt), EPAX 5000 TG (which has an EPA content of about 30% wt and a DHA content of about 20% wt).

Acylglycerols containing omega-6 acids are also widely available commercially.

Mono and diacylglycerols for use according to the invention may be prepared by hydrolysis of omega-3 and/or omega-6 acid containing di and triacylglycerols or by esterification of glycerol or monoacylglycerols with appropriate omega-3 and/or omega-6 fatty acids.

Mono- and diacylglycerols containing only DHA, EPA and/or AA residues are themselves novel and form a further aspect of the invention, e.g. in a form substantially free of other acylglycerols, for example at least 90% wt pure, preferably at least 95% wt pure. These can readily be prepared by esterification of glycerol with optionally activated forms of these acids.

In the fish feeds of the invention, the live feed component may be any live aquatic animal organism of a size able to be consumed by larval fish, e.g. a monocellular species or a multicellular species having a maximum dimension of up to about 2mm. Preferably the live feed component comprises zooplankton, *Claderocera* (e.g. *Daphnidae*, such as *D. rosea*), rotifers (*Brachionus plicatilis*) or *Artemia*, especially *Artemia*, and in particular *Artemia nauplii*. *Artemia* and other such live feed organisms are available commercially, e.g. in the case of *Artemia* in the dormant cyst form as discussed above. The live feed components will preferably be administered in water, e.g. saline, for example with a salinity (or otherwise expressed osmolality) of from 30

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to 120% that of seawater (i.e. 300 to 1200 mOSm/kg).

The live feed compositions according to the invention may conveniently be prepared by addition of an oil-in-water emulsion of the acylglycerols to water containing live feed or by addition of live feed for live feed to an oil-in-water emulsion. The emulsions can be produced by conventional emulsification processes, e.g. by sonification, by using a rotor-stator mixer or by extrusion through a membrane with appropriate pore sizes. Typically droplet sizes from 1 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , especially 5 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$  may be used. To assist in emulsion formation, physiologically tolerable emulsification aids, e.g. surfactants such as Tweens, may be added. The aqueous phase of the emulsion will preferably be saline, e.g. as mentioned above.

The acylglycerol will normally be fed to the live feed component at a concentration of about 0.01 to 0.20 g/L, especially 0.05 to 0.10 g/L.

The live feed component will preferably be allowed to consume most or all of the acylglycerol droplets before being fed to the fish or fish larvae. Generally the droplets will be consumed in about 12 to 48 hours, especially about 24 hours, and the live feed component should then be fed to the fish or fish larvae within about 48 hours, preferably within 24 hours, more preferably within 1 hour. If the period between droplet consumption and use as feed is to be prolonged (e.g. over 1 hour), the live feed component is preferably stored under cooling, e.g. at 7 to 8°C. The live feed component will generally be filtered and washed before being fed to the fish or fish larvae.

Besides live feed containing feed compositions, fish at larval and post larval stages may also be fed with formulated feeds containing a mono and/or diacylglycerol composition in accordance with the definitions of the acylglycerol composition given above, e.g. feeds containing further components selected from

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proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, colors, vitamins, and minerals.

Thus viewed from a further aspect the invention provides the use in the preparation of a fish feed, e.g. 5 a formulated fish feed, of mono and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues.

Viewed from a yet still further aspect the invention provides a method of raising fish comprising feeding fish or fish larvae with an acylglycerol-10 containing feed, characterized in that said acylglycerol comprises mono, and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues.

The acylglycerols and/or other lipids may be incorporated into a fish feed in conventional fashion, 15 e.g. by addition to a powdered mixture of other feed components such as for example fish meal, animal and/or vegetable protein, single cell organism protein, cereal flour, gluten, etc, followed by pelletization and drying. Alternatively the acylglycerols and/or other 20 lipids may be combined with minced or emulsified fish, optionally containing other feed components such as animal and/or vegetable protein, single cell organism protein, cereal flour, gluten, etc, extruded, and heated (e.g. with microwave irradiation). The final feed 25 product will typically be in pellet, granule, powder or flake form, preferably granule or powder form, e.g. with a particle size of 50 to 1500 µm, preferably 100 to 1000 µm.

Any variety of fish or fish larvae may be fed 30 according to the invention, including both marine and freshwater fish as well as shellfish and crustaceans, e.g. cod, hake, haddock, halibut, dab, flounder, Japanese flounder, whiting, sole, turbot, sea bass, sea bream, tuna, prawn, shrimp, crab, lobster, crayfish, 35 langoustine, oyster, mussel, scallop, whelk, cockle, etc. The invention however is especially applicable to prawn, shrimp and vertebrate marine fish and

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particularly flatfish, i.e. fish which undergo a transformation involving eye migration during their larval stage. The invention is particularly suitable for larval halibut.

5 In the case of filter feeding fish, e.g. shellfish such as bivalves, the acylglycerols may be administered as an emulsion, optionally containing lipid-soluble additives dispersed in the discontinuous oil phase. Thus viewed from a further aspect the invention provides  
10 a method of raising fish comprising feeding filter-feeding fish with an acylglycerol containing feed, characterized in that said feed comprises an oil-in-water emulsion containing mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from EPA and DHA. In  
15 such emulsions, the acylglycerol phase is preferably an acylglycerol or acylglycerol composition as described above and the droplet size is preferably 1 to 100 µm, especially 5 to 50 µm.

The invention, i.e. the inclusion in feed of mono-  
20 and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues is also applicable to feeds for air breathing juvenile vertebrates, e.g. mammals such as sheep, cows, pigs, dogs, cats, humans, etc and birds such as chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, grouse, pheasants, etc.  
25 In particular it is suitable for use with such juveniles suffering from poor digestive ability. Feed according to the invention for such juveniles will preferably contain the mono- and/or diacylglycerols in the same proportions as described herein for fish feeds, preferably together with at least one further nutrient selected from carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, protein hydrolysates, vitamins and minerals and mixtures thereof, e.g. milk, fruit, vegetable, meat, fish, cereal, etc.

30 35 In one particularly preferred embodiment, the mono and/or diacylglycerols will be incorporated into milk powder (e.g. by spray drying milk enriched with the mono

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and/or diacylglycerols) or into puréed cooked fruit, vegetable or meat. The quantity of mono and/or diacylglycerols used will typically be 1 to 30% wt, more preferably 2 to 15% wt of the compositions dry weight.

5 Advantageously, such compositions will also contain mono and/or diacylglycerols of C<sub>16-24</sub> omega-6 fatty acids, especially C<sub>18-22</sub> omega-6 fatty acids. Such feed compositions form further aspects of the invention.

10 The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting Example.

Example 1

An aqueous emulsion was prepared containing 60% wt.

15 EPAX 2050 TG (available from Pronova Biocare, Norway), 5% wt Tween 20 and 25% wt seawater (33 ppt salt).

An equivalent emulsion was prepared using cod liver oil (from Peter Møller AS, Oslo, Norway) in place of the

20 EPAX 2050 TG.

Artemia cysts were decapsulated and hatched using conventional techniques and at the N\*2 nauplius stage were transferred to enrichment tanks. The emulsions were added to bring the acylglycerol content in the tanks to 0.08 g/L and the tanks were left for 24 hours to allow the artemia to consume the acylglycerols. The acylglycerol enriched Artemia were then fed to halibut larvae in triplicate tanks for a period of 77 days.

25 This enriched Artemia feed was given to the larvae immediately following the yolk sac stage, i.e. as the first exogenous feed. At 1, 13, 46 and 77 days, larvae were removed and their fatty acid content was measured. At 77 days the mean weight, percentage survival and

30 percentage eye migration was determined for each group.

35

The results were as follows:

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	Acylglycerol	EPAX 2050TG	Cod liver oil
	Survival (%)	38	11
	Final wet weight (g)	0.24	0.18
5	Average eye migration (%)	48	23
	Fatty acid content		
	(mg/g wet weight) Day 1	7	7
	Day 13	7	3
	Day 46	41	12
10	Day 77	27	13
	DHA*	8.8	4.4
	EPA*	11.1	10.4
	AA*	3.8	3.7

15 \* as a percentage of total fatty acid content at 77 days

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Claims:

1. A fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition which comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.  
5
2. A fish feed as claimed in claim 1 wherein the content of said mono and/or diacylglycerols is at least 45% wt of the total acylglycerol content.  
10
3. A fish feed as claimed in either one of claims 1 or 2 wherein said fish are flatfish larvae.  
15
4. A process for the preparation of fish feed, said process comprising contacting an acylglycerol composition and a live feed component characterised in that said acylglycerol composition comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.  
20
5. A process as claimed in claim 4 wherein the content of said mono and/or diacylglycerols is at least 45% wt of the total acylglycerol content.  
25
6. A process as claimed in either one of claims 4 or 5 wherein said acylglycerol composition comprises at least mono and diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA residues.  
30
7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6 wherein said acylglycerol composition contains acylglycerols having arachidonic acid (AA) residues.  
35
8. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7 wherein said acylglycerol is fed to said live feed

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component at a concentration of about 0.05 to 0.10 g/l.

9. The use in the preparation of a fish feed, e.g. a  
5 formulated fish feed, of mono and/or diacylglycerols  
containing EPA and/or DHA residues.

10. A method of raising fish comprising feeding fish or  
fish larvae with an acylglycerol-containing feed,  
characterized in that said acylglycerol comprises mono  
10 and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA  
residues.

11. A method of raising fish comprising feeding filter-  
feeding fish with an acylglycerol containing feed,  
15 characterized in that said feed comprises an oil-in-  
water emulsion containing mono and/or diacylglycerols of  
at least one fatty acid selected from EPA and DHA.

12. An aquatic animal organism having a maximum  
20 dimension of 2mm and having in its digestive tracts mono  
and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA  
residues.

13. Milk powder containing mono and/or diacylglycerols  
25 containing EPA and/or DHA residues.

14. Puréed cooked fruit, meat or vegetable containing  
mono and/or diacylglycerols containing EPA and/or DHA  
residues.

30

15. A diacylglycerol wherein both fatty acid groups are  
EPA, DHA and/or AA residues.

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GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,  
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,  
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(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition which comprises mono and/or diacylglycerols of at least one fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.

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**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A23K A23L C11C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, FSTA, BIOSIS

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	WO 01/50880 A (HALLDORSSON OLAFUR ; HARALDSSON GUDMUNDUR G (IS); HJALTASON BALDUR) 19 July 2001 (2001-07-19) page 4, lines 1-20 page 6, lines 9-16, 25-33 -----	1-12

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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International Application No

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	TOCHER D R ET AL: "THE USE OF SILAGES PREPARED FROM FISH NEURAL TISSUES AS ENRICHERS FOR ROTIFERS (BRACHIONUS PLICATILIS) AND ARTEMIA IN THE NUTRITION OF LARVAL MARINE FISH" AQUACULTURE, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 148, no. 2/3, 1997, pages 213-231, XP001070728 page 214 -----	1-12
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 09, 30 July 1999 (1999-07-30) & JP 11 098965 A (NAGASE & CO LTD), 13 April 1999 (1999-04-13) abstract -----	1-12
A	US 6 261 590 B1 (OZKIZILCIK SUREYYA ET AL) 17 July 2001 (2001-07-17) column 2, lines 33-36 -----	1-12
A	WO 02/19839 A (UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECH INST) 14 March 2002 (2002-03-14) page 6, lines 8-15 page 14, lines 12-16 -----	1-12
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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CARLSON S E: "DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID AND ARACHIDONIC ACID IN INFANT DEVELOPMENT" SEMINARS IN NEONATOLOGY, SAUNDERS, PHILADELPHIA,, US, vol. 6, no. 5, October 2001 (2001-10), pages 437-449, XP009024374 ISSN: 1084-2756 page 444 - page 445 -----	13,14

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/GB2004/000084

### Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple Inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the Invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

#### Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-12

Fish feed comprising a live feed component which has been fed with an acylglycerol composition comprising EPA and DHA, or comprising the acylglycerol composition itself, corresponding methods of feeding fish and use in the preparation of a fish feed, and the aquatic animal having been fed the feed.

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2. claims: 13-15

Diacylyglycerol where both fatty acid units are EPA, DHA or AA, and specific foods comprising mono- or di-glycerides comprising EPA and/or DHA.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No  
PCT/GB2004/000084

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